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A FATHER SLAIN.

A WELL-KNOWN AUTHOR THE VICTIM. MANSPIELD TRACY WALWORTH SHOT DEAD AT THE STURTEVANT HOUSE-THE YOUNG MURDERER SURRENDERS HIMSELF AT ONCE—THE SKELETON OF AN UNHAPPY MARRIAGE LAID BARE.

A startling domestic tragedy, in which a son took vengeance upon his father in the name of an injured mother, cast a shadow over New-York yesterday. A httle more than three years ago Mrs. Walwerth, wife of Mansfield Tracy Walworth, son of the late Chancellor Walworth, and well known as an author of light literature, separated from him because of the ill-treatment she had received at his hands. Mrs. Walworth, aided by a number of friends who had known her in happier days, opened a school for young ladies in the old Walworth mapsion, near Saratoga. She instituted proceedings for divorce, and eventually obtained a bill of separation, on the ground of cruel treatment on the part of her husband. She received the sympathy and support of the relatives of herself and husband, and all the friends who were conversant with the facts in the Since her separation from him, Walworth has annoyed her in various ways, principally by writing abusive letters to her, and occasionally threatening her life. He has also reflected upon her character, it is said, in an indirect way, in one of his works of fiction. Some of the letters of Mr. Walworth came into the possession of his son, Frank H., aged 19 years, a law student, living with his mother. He sodeavored to induce his father to cease persecuting his mother, and on one occasion threatened to shoot him unless he desisted. Recently the father threatened to shoot his wife and son. On Monday Frank left Saratoga and came on to this city for the purpose of seeing his father and coming to some understanding relative to the future conduct of the latter toward Mrs. Walworth. He called at the residence of his father, but not finding him in left a note, asking him to there early yesterday, and was shown to his son's the murder. room. A heated discussion took place. The son claims that his father made a threatening movement, as if to draw a weapon. Believing that he was about to carry out his threat of killing him, Frank drew a revolver and fired four shots at his father, all taking effect, and causing almost instant death. The young man went down to the office of the hotel, informed the clerk of what he had done. inquired the way to the Thirtieth-st. Police Station, and proceeding there gave himself into custody. He siams to have acted in self-defense. Later in the day news of the affair was telegraphed to Mrs. Walworth, who was completely overcome by the terrible tragedy. The affair has caused a profound sensation, all the persons concerned being well known in the apper circles of this city and throughout the State.

THE TRAGEDY.

At about 2:45 p. m. on Monday, young Walworth, who is of rather slight physique, stepped briskly into the office of the Sturtevant House, at Broadway and Twenty-ninth-st. He was attired in a gray business scat of light texture thrown across his arm in a careless raveler of the better class, and his actions attracted no especial attention. Advancing to the counter he proared a pen, and, after registering himself in a som what bold handwriting as "Frank H. Walworth, he asked the clerk in attendance a room. He was assigned room No. on the rear part of the third floor, ssing a desire to retire for a few mo ments, he was shown to the apartment by an attendant appeared, and passed leisurely through the office to the Fifty fourth-st., where he alighted. Proceeding immadistely to the boarding-house on Fourth-ave.. two doors of a servant if his father, who resided in the house, was parted quietly, after leaving a scaled note requesting family matters" with him. Returning to the hotel, be sauntered through the office, and, soon after supper, re-

THE PATHER'S VISIT. At about 6:10 a. m., yesferday, the father, who was satered the office of the hotel, and asked the night sierk, who had not yet been relieved, to send his card up to his son's room. A bell-bey took the card to the room and returning immediately, said that he had been respested to "show the gentleman up." Following the ley who again ascended the stairs the visitor was admitted promptly to the room, the door of which was response to a few light taps. The father stepped unbesitatingly into the room, and the door closing instantly, the bell-boy returned to the office. Abou Mulinotes later, the steward and the night watchman bliss of four postol-shots, in quick succession, proceeding from young Walworth's room. They ran to the room in great haste, reaching it almost simultaneously with long in Morehead, a guest, who occupied as a tha-On reaching the room they found the door siar, and, the lifeless body of the deceased, lying in a pool of men seemed transfixed, but, after a brief moment of inaction, they looked about for the assassin, who had, hewever, disappeared. The watchman and several coests who had meanwhile assembled remained with the office to slarm the clerks, but, upon reaching the office, he found that they had already been told of the tracedy by young Walworth himself, who was just

passing to the street when the stoward arrived. THE PARRICIDE SUREENDERS HIMSELF. The parrietde, it seems, descended to the office finme duately after killing his father, and said to a ciers, with unnatural coolness: "I have just shot my father, up in my room. You had better send some one up there." He then stepped to the telegraps office, opposite the cierk's dosk, and without a percepuble tremor, penned the following laconic telegram to his uncle in Chicago: "I have just shot father; go and see mother." Handby his dispatch to the operator, he again turned to the hotel clerk and asked, with great nonetniance, " Waers is the nearest police station; I want to give myself up !" is the nearest poince station; I want to gave myself up I.
Receiving a reply that the nearest station house was the
Twenty-muth, in Thirtiethest., near Seventh-ave., he walked briskly away from the deak, and, having travwalked briskly served the disappeared through the street doorway, just before the crival of a pollog-man, who had been sent for by the clerk. A few moments later be entered the station souse, and address ing Sergeant Koating, who was in chege of the desk, said, with apparent indifference: "I has just shot my father, at the Sturtevant House; I fired hree shots at him, and I believe I have killed him. I has come here to surrender myself." While speaking he asw from his pocket a five-chambered Colt's revolver and manded it to the Sergeaut, who discovered that four of the numbers had just been discharged. The Sergeaut looked ashe voluntary prisoner with unfeigned amagement, and unable to realize the truth of the terrible self-ation made so lightly and with such apparent unconsen. As young Walworth stood before the Sergeant, with an to emotion, but calmly awaited the action of the officer, toubles." On recovering from his surprise the Sergeant lud the prisoner searched and placed in a cell under

Capt. Burden, who had been called meanwhile, went at once to the hotel with Sergeant Mullin, who was about retiring after a night's duty when young Waiworth arrived at the Station-house. Upon reaching the room at the hotel, the body of the murdered man was found to have been undisturbed, and Capt. Burden, remaining in charge, dispatched a messenger to summon Young, who arrived, with Deputy Coroner

dressed in a black frock coat and light colored pants oons, with white vest. Upon searching the clothing, ne weapons were found other than a small, ordinary pocketknife. Among several letters taken from an inside pocket of his cost was the one which had been left at the boarding-house by his son. The envelope, which was saturated with blood from a wound in the left breast, was addressed in the name of the deceased. It contained the following note, which was without address: I want to try and settle some family matters. Call at the Sturtevant House after an hour or two. If I am got there I will leave word at the office.

P. H. WALWORTIL

Four wounds, two of which were of a probably fatal nature, were found upon the body. One of the wounds was in the left and another in the right breast. Another was near the right temple, just under the cheek-pone, while the fourth was in the left arm. The wound of the left breast is believed to have entered the heart, and that near the right temple is supposed to extend to the brain. After the examination the body was removed to an undertaker's, in Carmine-st., where the autopsy will be performed by Dr. Marsh, this morning, as a preliminary to the inquest, which will be held in a few days.

While at the hotel Corener Young examined informally several witnesses who will be called upon to tes tify at the inquest. Charles M. Doolittle, steward of the hotel, said that he was on an upper floor calling the chamknew the precise minute because the chambermaids had asked him to tell them the time and he had looked at his watch. Upon hearing the shots he ran to the room as already described. John Harrison, night watchman, who was with the steward, corroborated the statement

Josiah Morehead, a guest at the hotel, said: While in bed in my room, No. 268, early yesterday morning, I heard some one knock at the door of No. 267. I then neard a boy saying: "Here is a card for you, Sir." Just afterward some person went into room No. 267, and I heard the door close. A few moments afterward I heard four pistol-shots fired in quick succession, and accompanied by cries of "Murder." The noise seemed to come from the hallway, or a room near my own. I I found the steward and night watchman standing in the doorway of No. 267, and I saw the body of the mursall at the Sturtevant House. Mr. Walworth called dered man upon the floor. I know nothing further at

THE MURDERER'S STATEMENT. From the hotel the Coroner went to the station-house and questioned the prisoner, who very caimly made the following statement:

My name is Frank H. Walworth, and I am 19 ye My name is Frank H. Walworth, and I am 19 years old. I have been living with my mother in Saratoga and studying law. My father is an author, and, I think, about 41 years old, but I don't know where he was born. My father left my mother about three years ago and has not lived with her since, but he has repeatedly sent us threatening and insulfing letters. Only a short time ago he wrote a letter, which is now in Saratoga, threatening to shoot both my mother and myseif. That is why I shot him. I killed him in defense of my mother and myseif. I met him in the street in Baratoga, not long ago, and I told him then that if he did not keep away from us, or if he insulfed my mother any more, I would shoot him. I told him that there were bounds which I would not allow any man to go beyond, especially when my mother was being insulted. I went

After making his statement, the prisoner was sent for Judge Barbour, who arrived at about noon, with or Judge Garvin, who has been engaged as counsel for the defense. After consultation with his counsel, the pru oner, who is of prepossessing and intellectual appearawait the inquest. On reaching the Tombs, the prise asigned to cell No. 87, in the same tier with Stokes, Simmons, and others charged with murder.

A telegram received from Saratoga, last night, states that young Walworth left home on Monday moratag without informing his mother of his intention. Mrs. Walworth had not told her son of the threatening letters she had received from his father, but she thinks that the young man had intercepted similar letters to her, as she has found in her son's room since he left home two passed through the post-office. She also thinks that her out informing her of them.

JUDGE BARBOUR'S STATEMENT. When the news of the death of Mansfield Trucy Walworth was communicated to Chief-Jus ce

worned the Court-Trial Term. Part II - which he was then holding. A THIBUNE reporter called at his rest, tence, and obtained statements essentially as follows Walverth, and consequently a coustil of the decised-the had not acted as counsel for the wife in the divorce suit, and had not taken sides in the long and bitter quarrel which had existed between the wife and her accompand. A divorce was obtained in her favor, some years ago, on the ground of crueity and personal violence, the husband having struck her, bitten one of her fingers to the bone, and in other ways brutally treated her. Though he did not take sides in the quarrel, he would state that the relatives of the deceased generally took sides with the wife against the husband, including two bruthers at Albany, one of whom was a Baman Catholic elergyman. The wife was a daugnter of Geo. Hardin of linnels, a military man of prominence in the Mexican war, he having especially distinguished himself at Buens Vista. After Gen. Hardin's death, his wife was married to Chancellor Walworth, being his second wife, so that the deceased had married the daughter of his atepmother. The old Walworth pince, at Saratoga, was let to the Chancellor's second wife, and her daughter, the deceased's wife, opened a boarding school at the place. The murdered man's later ill-treatment of his wife was in the form of threats, insults, annowing references in the public press, see. Thus, he had threatened to take a house adjoining his wife's school, and to occupy it with a mistress, to the ill-repute of the school and of the wife. He had inserted a notice in The Home Journal to the following effect: There exists at Saratoga a young ladies' school, named after the celebrated author, Mansfield Tracy Walworth. It is kept by Mrs. — Hardin (her maiden name.) Mr. Walworth has presented the institution with a rare collection of shells and fossils (things which he did not own). These effusions in print had a certain appearance of decency, but were either slanderous or charvive intensely amonying. He had also made threats of violence.

As to the lad, his uncie, the Roman Catholic clergyman, being about to sai if or Europe, had offered to take him wi residence, but not another min. lett a note, assing to see aim at the Startervant House. His father received the note and went to the hotel at about \$530 a.m. yesterday, before, indeed, the night watch had been relieved, word was sent to the son that his father had arrived, and the son asked to have him sent to his room. The son's purpose was to get his father to promise not to molest his mother during his absence. While they were talking together the son saw his father make a movement toward his pocket, which led him to suppose that his father was drawing a pistol, and this seemed the more likely, since his father had so often made threats of violence. He accordingly drew a revolver, which he had loaded for safety in case of an emergency, and fired. His father continuing to advance, he shot a second time; and as he still advanced and put his hand on the boy's shoulder, he filed the third time. This, the Judge said, was the boy's story, from which it would appear that he acted in self-defence. He would seem to have thought, too, that be shot only stree times, though the reports represented that there were four.

THE AUTHOR'S LIFE.

The deceased sprang from one of the eldest and best known families in the United States. his father, the late Chancellor Walworth, was long known who upon asking why he had killed his father, received as the head of the bench and bar of this State, and was commently identified with the temperance cause and On of the leading spirits in the Tract and Dible Societies with various charitable and educational move-His death occurred in 1807, at the ripe age of years. The Rev. Clarence Walworth is a gifted and popula-preacher of the Paulist Fathers, whose establishmentis in Fifty-nioth-st., near Ninth-ave. He inall on the 18th inst. for Bome, with Father Hecker, thenead of the Order in this country. The deseased was hrn in Albany in 1800, and was therefore in his 43d year. He was educated for the legal profession, and, afte being admitted to the bar, practice n Albany for a port time, in company with his father. a superficial examination of the body, which The profession of the law was distateful to him, and as a man of handsome features, he had early eviced a taste for literature, he devoted and bimsoif to that. To wrote fluently, but not forcibly

them are likely to have permanent fame. He has writ-ten a large number of sketches. His more pretentious works are "Warwick," "Lulu," "Hotspur," "Stormcliff," "Delaplaine," "Beverly," and he has also a new novel in press. At the time of his death he was writing for The New-York Weekly a serial story estitled "Married in Mask." He has also written a number of stories for other papers of this character. and Chancellor Walworth's second wife.

scarcely attained to his majority when he married Miss Hardin, daughter of Gen. Eardin time they lived happily; but Walworth pos-sessed an unhappy dispositiou, and this was aggravated by excesses in which he began to indulge. While inder the influence of liquor he was at times very violent and even went so far as to abuse his wife and children, a son and two daughters having been born to them. Tartly through the love be bore for his wife, for whom he at one time entertained a sincere affection, and partly through the intervention of friends, he was induced for a time to lay aside his evil courses. He became a nember of the Roman Catholic Church, and for a time ed a better life. He promised in the strongest terms b reform, and seemed to possess strength of mind sufficient to carry out his good resolutions. He soon, lowever, broke through these, and resumed his course of dissipation. He was, at all times, a man of violent passions, and when under the influence of liquor was at times absolutely brutal. He on many occasions assaulted his wife, and even threatened to make way with her. Friends on many occasions interfered and endeavored for the sake of the wife and children to preserve peace, but without avail. Whenever he was under the influence of liquor he was uncontrollable, and his wife and children were the first to feel his resentment. It is the universal testimony of all acquainted with the family that the wife bore with her husband's excesses and abuses as long as there was any possibility of doing so. Not until the lives of herself and children were in positive peril by reason of his insane acts when drunk, did the wife flually leave him. She is described

and at Saratoga. The relatives of her husband have uniformly taken her part in the estrangement between herself and husband. Morris Phillips of The Home Journal, who was a friend of the deceased, and to whom "Warwick" was dedicated, made statements essentially as follows: The doceased was born about the year 1830, probably at Albany, and was son of ex-Chancellor Walworth. He was educated for the legal profession, and, after being admitted to the bar, practiced in his father's office. He soon, however, began to turn his attention to literature and did his first writing for The Home Journal. Then followed the publication of his different novels-"Lalu," Hotspur," "Stormeliff," "Warwick," "Delaplaine," and "Beverly." "Warwick" was probably his most that his popularity as a writer dated. A story entitled Married in Mask," which is now being published in The New-York Weekly, was from his pen, and the publishers of that paper have another by the same writer. His demestic life was very unhappy, and he had been separated from his wife a long time. His two dauguters, aged from 12 to 15, were living with the mother. The informant had not heard the ceased had made himself the hero, and had set forth his troubles to some extent in the story. He was residing in flats on Pourth-ave., two doors north of Fifty-fourth-

temper and sweet disposition, and possesses the friend

ship and esteem of a large circle of friends in this city

st., just previous to his death. The statement that the deceased was a member of the Masonic framernity is denied.

A NEW MURDER LAW.

THE CRIME DIVIDED INTO TWO DEGREES-THE PUN-ISHMENT FOR ARSON PRESCRIBED.

District-Attorney Phelps received, yesterday, a certified copy of chapter 644 of the Session Laws, relating to the crime of murder, framed by Henry L. Clinton.

ing to the crime of marder, framed by Henry L. Clinton. The following is a copy of the original act:

SECTION I. Section 6 of the act entitled "An act to repeal chapter 410, passed April 15, 1850, and chapter 300, passed April 17, 1861, and to divide the crime of murder into two degrees, and to prescrible the punishment of arson," passed April 12, 1862, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Sec. 5, Such killing, unless it be manisanghter or excusable or justifiable homicide, as hereinafter provided, shall be murice in the first degree in the following cases: First, when perpetrated from a deliberate and premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed, or of any human being; second, when perpetrated by an act imminestly dangerous to others, as evincing a deprayed mind, regardless of human life, although, without any premeditated design to effect the death of any particular individual; third, when perpetrated without any design to effect death, by a person engaged in the commission of any felony. Such killing, unless it be murder in the first degree, or manishanguler, or excusable or justifiable homicide, as hereinafter provided, shall be murder in the second degree, when perpetrated ulteritionally, but without deliberation and premeditation.

SEC. 2. Section seven of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Sec. 7, Add to said title another section in these words: Every person who shall be convicted of murder in the second degree or of arson in the first degree, as herein defined, shall be period of his natural life.

SEC. 3. Ke offense committed to the time when this The following is a copy of the original act:

sec. 3. No offense committed to the time when this

cutton for any officuse pending at the time this er committed. And the statutes now in for fenses committed before this act shall take effect and the presecution and punishment thereof. FRC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE MURDER MANIA.

WILLIAL CRUELTY AT BINGHAMTON. BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 3 .- Coroner Worthing has caused the acrest of Mrs. Thomas Can ting, suspected of causing the death of her mother, Rosa Counity, by beating. The inquest is not yet finished out testimony taken establishes the fact that the prisoner was cruel to her mother, and frequently beat her and turned her out of the house to sleep in the coal-shed all night, and that she drove her out twice on the day the fatal injuries were inflicted.

THE WARREN MURDERESS. PORTLAND, Me., June 3 .- Lucy Ann Mink, he alleged murderess of Dr. Baker, was arraigned, yeserday, at Rockport. She pleaded not guilty, and was taken to Wiscasset Jail to await trial.

TWO MORE BOYS ARMED. James Connolly, age 14, of No. 408 East ixteenta-st., attacked with a knife Edward Collins, age 15, of No. 414 East Sixteenth-st., and James Supple, ago 15, of No. 496 First-ave., at Bond-st. and Bowery, last night, and stabbed the former in the neck and cut the latter in the face and right hand. Collins received a severe would, although not one of a fatal nature. Supple was but slightly wounded. The Seventeenth Precinet police arrested Connolly, and will hold him to await the result of the boy's mjuries.

John C. Smail, age 16, of No. 49 Park-place. during a

quarrel with James Cortes, age 13, of No. 78 Chariton-st get night, was stabbed in the left arm and severely wounded. Cortes was arrested.

THE SUICIDAL IMPULSE.

A. Bronk, age 25, of Newark, N. J., entered McKinley's Hotel at No. 93 South-st., on Monday, and sugaged a room. A servant went to his room about & p. m. yesterday, and knocked for admittance. There being to answer from within the servant looked over the fan light of the door and saw Brook lying upon the bed The front of his shirt was covered with blood which had flowed from a deep wound in his neck. The door was broken down by the hotel proprietors and the room entered. On the floor near the bed a large knife was found, which had apparently, been used by Brook in an attempt to commit scicide. He was still breathing, however, although insensible. An placed within and taken to the Park Hospital. The surgeons there found that he had inflicted a very deep wound, and that there was only a slight chance of his recovering. He forained consciousness in the no spital, and said that he had attempted to end his life on account of poverty. He had no money and could not obtain

In the Massuchusetts Senate yesterday the Committee on the Treasury reported that the bill at thorizing an expenditure of \$200,000 toward completing the House Tunnel, ought to pass. In the House, the bill in reference to the consolidation of the Eastern and Boston and Maine Rallway was rejected by a vote of as to established in a stack is as defiant as it is coarse. One of the

THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

A CHAPTER OF VIENNESE FUN. REMARKS OF THE COMIC PAPERS—THE EXHIBITION MANAGERS AND THE VIENNESS PUBLIC SATIR-

IZED. FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE VIENNA, May 17. - Although the Great Krack (Crash), as the papers here call it, still hangs over Vienna like a black thunder-cloud which has not yet discharged all its electricity, there is a little brightness around the borders of the sky. Fresh insolvencies are reported, and there is now and then another suicide; but there is a general feeling of behef that the worst is over, and the drawn-down corners of the public mouth relax from their grim despondency. Rapacity, also, has had its claws clipped; the sunshine of the last two days brings a few more strangers to Vienna and a few more thousands to the Exhibition; so that, to use the expressive language of Joseph C. Neal, "buried Hope pops up revived, and cracks her rosy shins!" We must not be too hard upon the Viennese, after all. The roots of all that has recently flowered here go back through a great many years, and are fed by the most unsuspected elements. The change in the whole political life of the people not only extends to all their interests, but it is too recent to have entered into and modified their natures. The inertia fostered by the old system still remains, and cannot be overcome except by a new generation. Old-Austrian slowness, Slavic cunning, and Hebrew greed have impressed themselves upon nearly all classes of the people. There are few who are able to feel what the Exhibition symbolizes, but a great many who are eager to use its opportunities. Many visitors, therefore, find discomfort instead of the courtesy and hospitality for which the city has been justly renowned. On the other hand, the authorities, seeing the evil, and anxious to correct it, are forced to find new expedients in place of the arbirary measures which they would have applied a ew years ago. We must not be too hard upon the Viennese, for

they are very hard upon themselves. I venture to sny that no report which has been sent from here by any correspondent has been so bitterly satirical, so merciless as the articles and epigrams which appear every day in the humorous papers. There must be at least a dozen of these, and they seem to have a large circulation among the people. The principal of them are the Figure, the Kikeriki, (Cocka-doodle-do D. the Bombe, the Vienna Punch, the Flok (Flea), and the Humoristische Blätter. The freedom with which they assail or ridicale persons and measures is one of the most remarkable features of the change which has come over Austria. Caricatures of well-known officials, absurd parodies of the Court bulletins, covert partisan attacks, and the most daring ridicule of priests and the Papacy, constitute their stock in trade; yet, since my arrival. I have not heard of a single instance of a number being suppressed. The humor of all these papers is actid, rather than mellow and racy; now and then it amounts to positive venom. They show few specimens of pure wit like the Kladderadatsch of Berlin or the old London Punch, and there is much personal attack in them which seems simply malicious. For a week past nearly all have been filled with a sort of savage merriment over the great financial crisis. The Jews, especialty, are skinned alive in their illustrations; not find a single note sympathy with the thousands of confiding depositors who have been ruined. Many of them predict the failure of the Exposition as gaily as if the pride and reputation of Austria were not concerned in its success. In short, their freedom of caricature is so new that they have not yet learned its higher and humaner uses. In regard to the scale of prices attempted to be established here about the 1st of May. however, they have done good service. There was no end to their illustrations and imaginary dialogues between guests and waiters. One represents a stranger stalking away naked from a restaurant where he has left purse and garments in payment for a dinner; another shows a waiter bringing a bill about ten feet long, and the guest, in despair, jumping out the window; another, again, has a waiter-an exquisite picture of supercilious conde-

seension-saying: "Here's a glass of water, Sir!"

while the alarmed and embarrassed stranger replies:

waiter as adding five or ten kreuzers after every

dish, in order to "round off," or make even sums,

while another, after counting a small piece of boiled

beef at one florin, asks the guest: "Was it good?"

'I'd like to have one, but-really-I'm afraid I can't afford it." Some of the dialogues represent the

and when the latter answers "Yes," adds: "One The various "concessions." out of which the Direction of the Great Exhibition hopes to regain a large part of the outlay, are very sharply ridiculed. Not only the restaurants and drinking pavilions, but the chairs, the music, and the provision for inevitable human necessities are taken up, one after the other, and properly searified. The other day, when the Rotunda leaked badly in twenty places, Figaro announced: "We learn that Baron Schwarz-Senborn has made a concession of the leaky spots. for 100,000 florins, to an American. The latter inends to use them as cooling-off places for overheated visitors, at the rate of 25 kreuzers a minute." The Floh has two large illustrations of the ame leaking, one of them being the Rotunda inverted and discharging the rain into a barrel, with the words: "If we must have a Rotunda in the shape of a funnel, the spout should be undermost." Another journal says that the leakage was intentional, in order to make a new "concession" for imbrellas, and visitors are henceforth to be fined for bringing their own. So the changes are rung upon every feature of which strangers here complain, and some which they would, of themselves, have accepted as Viennese peculiarities. The New Kikeriki has the following dialogue: "Stranger.—"This is really scandalous; I am up to my knees in mud." Baron Schwarz—"Pardon me, that is an object of exposition: it's the big mud of Ketskemet in its natural dimensions." The Figure publishes this communication: "Monsieur: I inlose to you 100 francs, to enable French ouvriers to visit Vienna; if the journey should cost more, the ouvriers will furnish the rest. The Exposition is a new triumph of Parisian civilization; for Vienna is France, France is Civilization. Civilization is the world. Your immortal VICTOR HUGO." And also

this, apropos of the Crash: Quid sum miser tune dicturus † Quem patronem regaturus, Quum vix Rothschild sit securus †**

The latter is hardly humor. Much better was the variation of the Berlin Kladderadatech, in commenting on a threatened union of the Ultramontanes and the Communist petroleurs-" super hanc Petroleum edificabo ecclesiam meam!" The freedom-not to say indignity-with which the Pope is handled by these Vienna papers quite surpasses anything which Nast draws or Lawrence writes. The following is a fair specimen, by no means worse than the average: "Wanted, to fill a Vacancy.—A Governorship in the Vatican, with free board and lodging, and unlimited excommunications and Peter's-pence, will soon be vacant. Applicants must possess the following qualifications:

1. Experience in cursing. 2. An agreeable personality, for the sake of the Peter's-pence. 3. Skill in preparing and forwarding written or telegraphic blessings. 4. Be between 80 and 30 years of age, and prove his fidelity and obedience to the subscribers. Special services, such as the discovery of impossible degmas, excommunications on masse, etc., will be rewarded by canonization. "Pater Bekx is the Chief of the Society of Jesnits, in Reme. Considering that Austria is still free to the sect, this form of attack is as defiant as it is coarse. One of the

papers dares also to publish a sarcastic list of Cardinal Rauscher's charities, in which of Cardinal Rauscher's charities, in which 3,000 france are set down as a contribution to "poer Bishop Lachat of Busle," and 2‡ florins "to the poor of Vienna." The movement in Bavaria is too near Austria—especially since

Anstria—especially since the people are so closely allied in blood—not to be also felt, and the resistance to the new pretensions of Rome is much more general and powerful than appears on the surface. In spite of their bold attitude, I believe the Infalliblists to be thoroughly alarmed; their defiance is a necessity of their present position. Much of the necessity of their present position. Much of the fun in the journals I have mentioned cannot easily be translated, on account of the dialect or local alusions. The specimens I have given show the general drift and aim of the humor which is now popular here, rather than its peculiar character.

B. T.

GEN. VAN BUREN AGAIN DEFENDS HIMSELF. HIS INDIGNATION AT HIS TREATMENT BY THE AMER-ICAN PRESS-THE CONTRACTS FOR COVERING THE COURT-YARD AND FOR THE ADDITION TO THE MACHINERY HALL AT VIENNA AWARDED BY MR. M'ELRATH-THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER AS-SERTS HIS ENTIRE INNOCENCE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Since my letter to you of the 13th, I have been favored by a perusal of your issue of May 1, containing your Vienna correspondence of April 16 and your editorial indorsing its statements. A more indefensible outrage than this whole treatment of myself and my associate Commissioners by the press of our country I cannot conceive of. We are here in a foreign land, deprived of our official positions, accused of some nameless crimes, the purport of which we are not allowed to know, the subject of a secret investigation, without permission to hear the evidence, face our accessers, or cross-examine their witnesses, and the safe target of every scribbler who desires to make a sensation. By a sweeping order, myself and thirteen Assistant Commissioners are suspended from positions conferred upon us by the President, and the interests with which we have become identified and thoroughly familiar by months of unremitting toil are wrested from us and put nto the hands of strangers. The work of putting our department of the Exhibition in order is arrested at once Everything is thrown into disorder, and this very state of things, the necessary result of our suspension, is charged upon us as a crime. Of the fourteen Commission ers suspended, you publish the names of eleven who are not suspected of wrong, but add that the Examining Board " recommend that none be at present restored." The gross injustice of this does not seem to strike you. In your article of the 26th of April, one of the gravest charges prought against my Commission was that some of the Commission bought their places at from \$2,000 to \$6,000 each. Not a word of this now, but "exhibitors have paid money to Commissioners for places; contracts have been awarded for a percentage of the profits," &c., &c. I defy a particle of proof of these infa mous assertions. When they are shown to be equally

traces have been awarded for a percentage of the profits," &c., &c. I defy a particle of proof of these infamous assertions. When they are shown to be equally without foundation as the former charges, what further excuses will be made for this scandalous playing with character, as if it were a football at the mercy of every idler and vagabond?

Your correspondent gives great credit to Mr. McElrath, who, he says, is "incidentally at Vienna." Mr. McElrath was appointed an Assistant Commissioner by me, and came to Vienna upon my orders; and it was be who signed the contract for covering the court-yard, and who awarded a verbal contract for building the addition to the machinery hall, which your correspondent positively asserts was given upon the agreement that five per cent was to be paid to the Commissioner having charge of the job. And Mr. McElrath is one of the secret commission which sits in judgment upon this very contract. So, too, in reference to the charge that 50 per cent was to be paid by the contractor for fitting up the American department. This contract was never made by me, or by my authority, but, if at all, by Mr. McElrath. Please remark that I make no charge whatever of dishonesty acamet Mr. McElrath, nor would I believe it if made by another without the most positive proof, but if do linsist that it is monstrous he should sit in judgment upon these charges. It seems also, from your editornal, that "we have succeeded in bullying the imperial assinctives out of more space, and now have no goods to fill it." and your correspondent says that articles have been retused in order to extort money, &c., &c. Who, if anybody, did this "bullying of the Imperial authorities" Certainly not myself or my Commission. The story of exhibitors paying for space I believe to be as base a falsehood as all the rest of the Moels against the Commission. I have never yet found an exhibitor who knew anything of this charge, and I assert that, if exhibitors could make their views and wishos feet, this dagraceful business wou

here and no goods to fit it?—at the fault of the Chief Commissioner.

What will our people say when it is proved that all these charges of corruption and neglect and want of enpacity are baseless fabrications? All the American is wapapers I have seen assume that there must have been great guilt somewhere in the Commission, or no such violens action would have been taken by the Government. Why are not the charges and proef published not be will not be possess in the state of the secure in punity. I try to possess in the set of these is justice in our broad land, I shall hope to secure it one of these days, when this who is which in the smiles we stitled, not by correspondents who bask in the smiles we the American Legation at Vienna, but by a tribung which will not be blinded by titles, or influenced by Thomas B. Van Burnen. Vienna, May 15, 1873.

TIME FOR THE GOVERNMENT TO STATE ITS CASE.

We have not hitherto had much to say in we have not interesto had much to say i regard to the Vienna scandal, as it is not our custom discuss subjects where the facts are not accurat-known. But we have heard in this matter cen. Va Buren's statement in private and puelle letters, and, w judge from internal evidence, his whole defense, there are any other charges against him that have us judge from internal evidence, his whole defense. If there are any other charges against him that have not yet been made, or if the Government has still a case against him which he his not met, it is about time that it was made public. The removal of the whole Commission was, under the circumstances, an extreme measure. We are free to say that, judging from the tone and style of Gen. Van Buren's letter, judging especially from the fact that he can see no impropriety in a subordinate commissioner borrowing from the keeper of a restaurant, to whom he had granted a privilege, the pairry sum of \$606, because the exthequer which represented the United States was short of moony, that Gen. Van Buren was a very unfit person to put in such a position. But the Government having made the original blunder had better have tried to get along with it without creating a scandal, perhaps by making the Commission subordinate to the Minister, or in some other quiet way, unless they had some better reason for the sweeping change than has yet appeared. If these better treasons do exist the public would like to know what they are, and in justice to Mr. Jay as well as to Mr. Van Buren the Government about a should state its case.

ild state its case.

EVIDENTLY AN HONEST MAN'S PROTEST.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

ASTATIC BARRARITY. THIRTY THOUSAND CAPTIVES MASSACRED BY THE CHINESE AT TALL-FU.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 3, 1873. A dispatch from Shanghai giving some particulars of the capture by the Imperial Chinese forces of the City of Tali-Fu, capital of a Mohmamedan State in the Province of Yunnan, South-Western China, says the most frightful scenes were witnessed in the conquered city upon the entry of the Emperor's army. The victorious forces fell upon their captives and massacred 30,000 of them. The Sultan poison himself, preferring death by his own bands to falling into the power of his enemies,

THE SCENE OF THE ACTS OF BARDARISM. Tali-fu, the city referred to in the above dis-

patch, is situated in the south western past of the Province of Yunnan, China. It is densely populated, and was once the capital of one of the two kingdoms inte which Yunnan was divided during the reign of Kuplat Knan. The Province of Yunnan, in the south-western corner of the Chinese Empire, is the stronghold of the Mohammedans. These people have for years defied the power of the Imperial Government, which they declare is Pagao, and unfit to raise the followers of the Prophet of God. They have been able to maintain a quasi government of their own for several years. Their chief, who has just taken his own life by poison, was known as the SuMan Suleiman; his proclamation assuming sovereignty (written in Arabic) was issued a year or two ago, and was extensively circulated through Mohammed tries. The Chinese Imperial army has been slowly con centrating about the rebellious district for some time. and now appears to have made a victorious descent upon the seat of Sulciman's Government.

THE REPUBLIC OF SPAIN. RESIGNATION OF SENOR PIERRAD—THE GOVERNMENT

CONGRATULATED - NEUTRALIZATION OF THE NORTHERN BAILWAYS. Maderd, Tuesday, June 3, 1973.

Senor Pierrad has resigned the Ministry of

War, to which he was appointed ad interim. The Government has received numerous dispatches from the provinces congratulating it on the speech made by President Figueras at the opening of the Constitu-BAYONNE, Tuesday, June 3, 1873

The Carlists, who hold a portion of the Northern Railway in Spain, have signed a convention by which the resumption of railway traffic will be permitted, the Spanish authorities agreeing to the neutralization of the line from Mirauda del Ebro to the frontier. For this concession the railway company pays the Caritata 200

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION IN FRANCE. PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE ARMY-GEN. LADMIRAULT TO COMMAND THE ARMY OR Paris, Tuesday, June 2, 1873.

President MacMahon has issued a proclaman to the army, in which he says: "The choice of a President of the Republic from your ranks shows the confidence of the National Assembly in your loyalty." The President has also issued an order appointing Gen. Ladmirault, now Military Governor of Paris, to the ommand of the army of Versailles.

PROSPECTS OF TOLERATION IN JAPAN.

WASHINGTON, June 3 .- The Department of State has received information from Mr. Delong, to the effect that religious teleration in Japan has not been decreed. The laws and edicts agenst Christianity have not been abolished, but orders have been issued for the return of the banished Christians to their homes and for the removal of oppressive proclamations against Chris-Those in the Government Councils favoring religious toleration were said to be still in the minority but it was thought that the time was not far distant when all decrees against freedom of thought on all sub jects would be abolished. Any attempt to hasten such reform, faster than they are making, would, it was supposed, result to defeat.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A strike of the employes of the Great Western Railway Company in England began on Monday, Some 800 of the men have quit work. Asiatic cholera has appeared in two villages

in West Prussia, having been communicated from Re sian Poland. A rigid quarantine of the infected district has been established. The steamship Drummond Castle, while on

Chusan Island, of the east coast of China, and became a total week. Thirty persons were drawned.

News has been received at Halifax of the total wreck of the missionary ship Day Spring in the

THE UNITED PRESERVEDIAN ASSESSED. PHILADELPHIA, June 3.-In the United Pres-

byterian Assembly, this morning, the Rev. Dr. Thompson, from the Free Italian Church, was introduced as a delegate, and in a few remarks extended the salutation adopted providing for the retention of church properties in the charters of the churches preventing the aliena-

RAILROAD PERILS.

HAMILTON, Out., June 3 .- The night express train on the Great Western Railroad ran off the truck at the switch at Capetown about 3 o'clock this morning. Twenty-five passengers were injured, seventeen took other trains on their journey, and eight are left here at

the hotel. The raniway people are doing everything for the comfort of the injured passengers. LATER—The following are the names of those rejured. at the railroad accident this morning; James McNomars, Wisconsin; W. Dallof, Gilford, Maine; Henry Ness, Ray Cirv, Mich.; S. Bail, Michigan; V. Cole, Michigan; John Bash, Anna Arbor, Mich.; S. Smith, Alica, Mech.; E. Bovie, London, Outario; F. Binm, Detroit, Mich.; Miss Lambert, New York Ciry; Miss Tolao, New York Ciry; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wilson, and Miss Whilppie. Folton, Gawago Connty; Miss Laura Ames, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Credeley, Corning, Sheuben County, N. Y.; W. 44, Hyland, Oil Ciry, Penn.; Mrs. Emma Thompson, Lockpert, N. Y.; Miss Georgia Adams, Chiedonia, N. Y.; Mrs. Northrup of Minnesona, and J. W. Fancher. All the above proceeded on their journey except Mr, and Mrs. Wilson, wing go on to-morrow. Mrs. Hannah Batter of Charlotte, Mich., was burned, but not severely, and returned nome; C. McJohn of Chiesgo had a hand badly nurned and an arm injured; Mrs. James Denton of White-Pigeon, Mich., was ourned, but not servously; Mes. Hunt of Texas had the cone of her leg, moar the ankle, fractures; Masper Frank Muller and Miss Minnie Chark were also injured, but not seriously. at the railroad accident this morning : James McNomars,

FITCH'S SOLDIERS' HOME AT DARIEN.

It was recently reported that the Home for isabled Soldiers, and Soldiers' Orphans, founded by Benjamin Pitch at Daries, Conn., in 1864, was about to be closed for want of funds. Hearing of this danger, Mr. Fitch has generously offered to be responsible for any deficiency during the next year. "I any deficiency during the next year. "I understood you to say," he writes to one of the Trustees, "that the meome from the funds of the Home amounted to \$3.000 of \$1.300 a year, and, therefore, if the Trustees continue to do the best they can for another year from the lat or May next, 1872, any deficiency, after supporting, educating, and foringing op the poor orginals of the nation, what few shill constant at the Home, I will predge myself to pay, even if it takes the last cent I have got." There are now so children as the Home, is of whom are soldiers' orphane.